COUNTY OFFICERS.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Comm in Pieus Judge - James Pillars,
auditor tseongs S. Mocher,
Clerk of Com in - Peter Piner.
Tremmere - Peter Hosler.
Recorder - Paul Kemerer.
Probete Judge Samuel B. Huffman.
Sheriff - Samuel Myres.
Prosenting Autorney - George F. Pendleton,
Coroner D. F. Cline.
Commissioners - Joseph Saltzman, John D,
Bishop and John Edgington.
Infringry Directors—Jacob Thompson. R. M.
Watson, and J. R. Bushong.
Infringry Superintendent-R. M. Lee.
School Examicers—J. A. Pitislord, J. R. Kagy
and Dorlins Martz.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS. Trustees—Wm. Martin, John Larkins and Isaac Tealsorth. Clerk—H. H. Me'rler, Treasurer—Hugh Newell. Justices—D. B. Beardsley and O. A. Baliard. Constables—Joel Markie and B. L. Byal.

BOROUCH OFFICERS. Mayor - William Gribben.
Clerk - P. J. Sours.
Treasurer - M. D. Sours.
Marshut - John Rutil.
Solicitor - James A. Bope.
Council - Wm. Anderson, W. W. McConnell,
John Parker, J. L. Linville, A. Brown
and V. H. Coons.
Stoard of Improvements - Wm. Gribben, E. P.
Jones and J. A. Bope.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Hall located in third story of Gage's Block, Main Street.
FINDLAY COUNCIL, R. & S. M., No. 50, Regular
Council assent Monday evening in each month.
FINDLAY CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 58. Stated
Convocation first Monday evenings in each month.
FINDLAY LODGE, F. & M., No. 227. Stated communication first and third Wednesday even munication first and the street ings in each month.
Odd-Fellows' Hall east side of Main Street, between Sandusky and Crawford Streets.
Goloen Rule Encampent, No. 92, L.O. O. F. meets second and fourth Friday evenings of

meets second and routed each mouth. HANCOCK LODGE, No. 78, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening.
FINDLAY LODGE, No. 85, K. of P., meets every
Monday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall. FINDLAY SAVINGS AND BUILDING LOAN ASSO-CLATION meets at the Court-house on thethird Monday in each month. THE WONEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN IENTERANCE UNION
meets at the League Rooms, opposite the Joy
House. General prayer meeting every Sab
bath afternoon at 3 o'clook. Women's prayer meeting Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock
Children's meeting first Saturday afternoon
in each mouth at 3 o'clock. CHURCHES. Methodisi Episcopul-Rev. William Jones.

Presbylerian— Lutheran—Rev G. W. Miller. Congregational—Rev. H. D. Kutz. United Brethren—Rev. A. W. Holden. German Reform—Rev. A. Konetzka. Church of God—Rev. D. Kline. Lerman Lutherax—Rev. M. Buerkle. St. Michael's Catholic Church—J. B. Young. Mindlan Business Directorn.

A TTORNEY AT LAW and Claim Agent
Will practice law in State and U. S. Court
and attend promptly to business entrasted to
his care. As Justice of the Peace, will attend
to conveyancing and taking depositions. Office—Room N. 1 Meiodeon Building, Findlay, O.

A TIORNEY AT LAW. Office in New Bank Building, West side Main Street, No. 69 (Nov. 22-11) J. H. JOHNSON,

A TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW Findiay, Ohio. Office in "Headquarters Building, North-east of Court House. Will at tend promptly to business entrusted to hi care. April 26, 1872.

JAMES A. BOPE.

TTORNEY AT LAW, Office over W. L. Davis, & Co's Store, Mai Street, Findlay, Ohio. April 14, 71 JACOB F. BURKET,

TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAY A and Notary Peblic. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Particu-iar attention given to Collections, Partitioning of Lands, and busines in Probate Court. Office on Main Street, in Rossman's Block, nearly opposite the Court House. [May 7. HENRY RROWN.

A Prounty AT LAW. Office up Stairs, first Door South of Court House; Findlay, O. November 24, 1874 tf. J. A. KIMMEL, M. D.

OFFICE 61 Main Street, over Lem. McMain street, over Lem. McMain starch 12, 1875

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEO:
Main Street, two doors North of Karst'
Grocery Store, Findlay, Chio.
Office hours—From 6 to 7½ a. m., 11 a. m. to
2 p. m., and 3 to 8 p. m.
May 1673-tf W. L. DAVIS. J. W. DAVIS. M. L. DETWILER.

DAVIS, DETWILER & CO. W HOLE-ALE AND RETAIL GROCENS, and Dealers in Flour, Provisions, Wooden, Willow and Stone Ware, Confectionery, Fruits, and a Gene...al Variety. Goods at Whole sale at Cleveland and Toledo prices. Nos. 21 and 23 Main Street.

The First National Bank

Main Street, FINDLAY, O.

E. P. Jones Pres. | Chas. E. Niles, Cash. Frank L. Karst, Teller. Authorized Capital. - - \$100,000 Rank of Discount, Circulation. Deposit and Exchange,

Pirectors .- E. P. JONES, ISAAC DA VIS, CHAS. E. NILES, J. F. BURKET, nd J. H. WILSON.

E. H. CHILCOFE M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Van Buren. O Will astend promptly to all professional calls offsice hours from 6 to 9 a. m. and from 1 to Feb 13 '79-41. The finest and largest stock of Gold and Silver Watches

Chains, Jewelry and Plated Ware in town, an KIMMEL'S. Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the und signed has been appointed Executor of the ate of John Pore, late of Hancock county ceased.

GEORGE A. PORE. Dated Jan 22 1876-28 3w

GROCERY AND BAKERY. Dillinger & Sheets.

Retail Grocers, and Proprietors of the Findlay Bakery,

No. 32, Goil House Block Main Street, Findlay, O.

-DEALERS IN-Fresh Family Groceries.

Provisions, Dried and Canned Fruits, Oyste Bar This firm employ the most composen Baker in the city, and are prepared to furnish Fresh Bread and Cakes at all times. In orde to suit the times, they will furnish Bread an Cakes a. the following prices;

Bread, 6 Cents a Loaf, Cakes, 8 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Hundred. Goods Delivered to Any Part of Town. Jan 21, 76-3m DILLINGER & SHEETS.

Findlay Teffersonian.

FINDLAY, OHIO, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1876.

Savings Bank Column.

VOL. 21.



Hancock Savings Bank

Guaranteed Capital, \$100,000

OFFICERS: H. P. GAGE .. ALFRED GRABER......Cashier
L. F. GAGE......Ass't Cashier

DIRECTORS: PARLEE CARLIN, CHAS. CESTERLEN, ALF. GRABER, H. P. GAGE, JOHN D. BISHOP H. P. GAGE, JOHN D. BISHO ABRAM GRABLE, A. R. BELDEN.

RESULT OF DAILY SAVINGS. Below is given the results of Daily Savings, in various amounts of one cent

and upward, for fifty years: AT SIX PER CENT. One cent per day-Nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Two cents per day-One thousa nine hundred and one dollars. Three cents per day—Two thouse eight hundred and fifty-one dollars. Four cents per day-Three thousand eight hundred and two dollars. seven hundred and fifty-two dollars. Six cents per day-Five thousand sev

hundred and fifty-three dollars. Eight cents per day-Seven thouse six hundred and three dollars Nine cents per day—Eight thousan five hundred and fifty-four dollars. Ten cents per day—Nine thousand five Eleven cents per day—Ten thousa four hundred and fifty-four dollars.

Twelve cents per day—Eleven thou and four hundred and five dollars. Thirteen cents per day-Twelve thou and three hundred and fifty-five dollars. Fourteen cents per day — Thirteen housand three hundred and six dollars. Fifteen cents per day—Fourteen thou and two hundred and fifty six dollars. Sixteen cents per day-Fifteen thous and two hundred and six dollars. Seventeen cents per day-Sixteen thous-

and one hundred and fifty seven dollars. Eighteen cents per day—Seventeen thousand one hundred and seven dollars. Nineteen cents per day -- Eighteen thou Twenty cents per day—Nineteen thou sand and eight dollars.

Twenty one cents per day-Nineteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight

Twenty two cents per day—Twenty thousand nine hundred and nine dollars. Twenty-three cents per day-Twenty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty-

Twenty four cents per day-Twenty wo thousand and ten dollars. Twenty five cents per day-Twenty three thousand seven hundred and sixty

Thirty cents per day—Twenty-eight thousand five hundred and twelve dol Thirty-floe cents per day-Tnirty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-four

Forty cents per day-Thirty eight thou sand and sixteen dollars.

Forty five cents per day—Forty-two housand seven hundred and sixty-eigh dollars. Fifty cents per day-Forty seven thou sand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Sixty cents per day—Fifty-seven thou sand twenty-four dollars. Seventy cents per day—Sixty-six thou-sand five hundred and twenty-eight dol-

Righty cents per day—Seventy-six housand and thirty-two dollars. Ninety cents per day—Eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-seven One dollar per day, for flfty years

mounts to Ninety five thousand and Two dollars per day-One hundred and inety-thousand and eighty-one dollars.

Three dollars per day-Two hundred and eighty-five thousand one hundred and twenty two dollars. Four dollars per day-Three hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and Five dollars per day-Four hundred

and seventy-five thousand two hundred and three dollars. Six dollars per day-Five hundred and seventy thousand two hundred and Seven dollars per day-Six hundred and seventy five thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars.

Eight dollars per day—Seven hundred

and sixty thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars. Nine dollars per day-Eight hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Ten dollars per day—Nine hundred and fifty thousand four hundred and six Fifteen dollars per day—ONE MIL-LION FOUR HUNDRED AND TWEN-TY-FIVE THOUSAND SIX HUN DRED AND SIX DOLLARS. Twenty dollars per day-One million ine hundred thousand eight hundred

and twelve dollars. lions three hundred and seventy-six housand and fifteen dollars. Thirty dollars per day-Two millions eight hundred and fifty-one thousand wo hundred and eighteen dollars. Thirty five dollars a day-Three mil-lions three hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred and twelve dol-

Forty dollars per day—Three millions eight hundred and one thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars,

Forty five dollars per day—Four millions two hundred and seventy-six thousand eight hundred and twenty seven

Fifty dollars per day—Four millions seven hundred and fifty-two thousand and thirty dollars,

THERE are fifty-eight Savings Banks n the State of Maine, with deposits, or the 2d day of November last, amounting to \$31,061,937.73-a gain of about one million five hundred thousand dollars over the previous year.

"WE must creep before we can waik."

Sundan Readi o

HOW MUCH I OWE

When this passing world is done When has sunk your glaring sun, When we stand with Christ in glory. Then, Lord, shall I fully know Not till then-how much I owe

When I stand before the throne,

Dresset in beauty not my own When I see Thee as Thou art, Love thee with unsining heart; Then, Lord, shall I fully know-Not till then-how much I owe, When the praise of heaven I hear

Loud as thunder to my ear Loud as many waters' noise, Sweet as harp's melodious voice The , Lord, shall I fully know-Not till then-how much I owe

E'en on erth, as throught a glass Darkly, let Thy glory pass; Mark forgiveness feel so sweet, Mark Thy Spirt's help so meet E'en on earth, Lord, make me know

Chosen not for good in me, Vaken'd up from wrath to flee. Hidden in the Savior's side, By the the Spirit sanctified: Feach me, Lord, on earth to show, By my love, how much I owe.

BREAD CAST UPON THE WATERS.

The lamp was burning low in a poor widow's cottage far away over the sea. The shades of the evening had gathered in, and on a little table by her side lay her well read Bible. The evening of life, too, had come; and it had found her poor and sorrow-stricken. She had known better days-days of earthly good, when this world's portions had flowed in upon her. Her husband had died, leaving her a competence. But two proffigate sons had wasted her substance with riotous living. When she saw that her property was being squandered, she determined to make one offering to the Lord. She took twenty pounds and gave them to the Foreign Missionary Society. Her sons were very angry at this, and told her that she might just as well cast her money into the sea. "I will cast it into the sea," she replied,

"and it shall be my bread upon the wa-The sons, having spent all, enlisted in regiment and were sent to India. Their positions were far apart; but God so ordered in his providence that both were stationed near the missionaries. The eldest one, through missionary influence, and embrace Christ. He lived but a short time after this; but he died in the

triumphs of faith. Meanwhile the widowed mother was praying for her boys. She was lifting up her heart in prayer for them, through all the weary years, to the God of her salvation. On the evening of the day we have mentioned, as she was taking down her family Bible to read, the door was softly opened, and the younger son appeared to greet the aged mother. He wept upon her neck, confessed his follies. and begged her to forgive his cruel treatment toward her. He told her he had turned to God, and Christ his Saviour had blotted out all his sins. Then he narrated his past history, in connection with the influence the missionaries of the cross had on his own mind, while his mother, with tears of overflowing gratitude, exclaimed, "Oh, my twenty pounds! my twenty pounds! I have cast my bread upon the waters, and now I have found it after many days."-

WILL THOU BE MADE WHOLK?-It is our health that we bring to the physician? Nay, not our health, but our sickness. In so far as we are healthy, we do

not need him; but only so far as we are Yet how many reverse this in spiritual things! The amount of disease about them seemst o discourage and disqualify. And they labor to find or to make some

symptoms of returning health in order to qualify them for the physician. They say, "Alas! I have no convic tions of sin; how can I come?" Why, if you have no convictions, you have all the more needy disease about you. They say, "I have no love; how can l come?" Surely I am disqualified." Why, if you have no love, you have more need to come, and are the more qualified for the physician by being the more sick. Each disease is a claim upon the physician's skill and power, and an appeal to the physician's tenderness and care. Doubting, troubled spirit, hear this, and be encouraged, yea, be confident and glad. The evils of which you complain are evils which none but the Savio: can remove. Can you, then, bring them too soon? Can you bring too many of them? Are they beyond his power to relieve And is this your reason for keeping them to yourself and trying to get rid of them before you come? Oh, the folly, as well as the wickedness of unbelief .-

CHURCH CHOIRS -The religious earn estness of Mr. Moody has been much commented on, and not at all exagger ated. The same intense religious carn estness characterizes all that is done as well as all that is said. It is illustrated by the selection of the chorus choir of 250 voices. All choirs of Brooklyn were invited to send delegates. But one con dition was attached: Mr. Sankey would take no singer that was not a Christian. He would have no voice singing the in vitation to Christ that was not consecra ted to Christ And when the delegates came together he selected from them the most earnest Christians, not the best singers Christ in the heart not all in the lips, was the first requisite. Many of the excluded singers are indignant. But there are two results: Mr. Sankey' choirs are made to believe that there is one man at least who counts love for Christ as of more importance than with no laughing, toying, flirting. It is rafreshing to see as much Christian earuestness in the choir as in the pulpit, -

THE NEW BIRTH.-If the new birth made one perfectly holy at the start, then we could tell in every case the moment that the change took place: but as it only begins the work, we can scarcely ever tell. Very few christians can remember the moment in which they be came christians, and they are no poorer christians on that account. You cannot tell the instant in which day "breaks." It is no proof, thee, that you are not a christian because you did not seem to have a sudden change. If you are changed, that is enough. We all know when Paul was converted; but who can tell when John and Peter and James and Matthew were regenerated? Can you tell when the grain of wheat that you plant in the earth germinates? Can you see the hour hand of a clock move? Yet the one does sprout, and the other moves over the whole face in twelve hours! And so faith may spring up in your heart and your heart be regenera-ted, and you be made to say when. Educational.

SEEKING A TEACHER FOR LINDA.

She was at one of the union schooliones half an hour before school open ed. She had "Linda" with her. She was a tail woman forty years old, with a ax showing great determination, and "Linda" was sixteen, and rather shy and pretty good-looking. The mother said she hadn't been in the ci y long, and that it was her duty to get Linda into school and see that she was properly educated. When the teacher came the mother boldly inquired:

"You know enough to teach, do you?" "I think I do," replied the teacher. blushing deeply. "And you feel competent to govern the scholars, do you?" "Yes'm."

"Do you pound 'em with a ferrule, or lick 'em with a whin?" "We seldom resort to punishmen here," replied the embarrassed teacher. "That's better yet," continued the mother. "I know that if Linda should

> come home all pounded up I'd fee! !ike killing some one. I suppose you are of a respectable character, ain't you?" "Why-ahem-why-" stammered the eacher, growing white and then red. "I expect you are," continued the

woman. "It's well enough to know who our children are associating with. Now, then, do you allow the boys and girls to sit together?" "No, ma'am." "That's right. They never used when I was young, and I don't think

Linda is any better than I am. Another thing; do you allow any winking?" "Any what?" exclaimed the puzzled

"Do you allow a boy to wink at a girl?" asked the woman. "Why, no!" "I was afraid you did. Linda is as

shy as a bird, and if she should come home some night and tell me that she had been winked at I don't know what I'd do. Now, another thing-do you have a beau?" "Why-why-" was the stammered "I think you do!" resumed the woman severely. "I know just how it works.

When you should be explaining what an

pelago is you are thinking of Rich ard, and your mind is way, way off!" "But madam-" "Never mind any explanations," in terrupted the woman. "I want Linda brought up to know joggerfy, figures. writing and spellography, and if you've got a beau and are spooking to the theater one night, a candy-pull the next. a horse race the next, and so on, your mind can't be on education. Come Linda, we'll go to some other school

house,"-Detroit Free Press.

THE INFLUENCE OF READING. If I were to pray for a taste which yould stand me in stead under every variety of circumstances, and be source of happiness and cheerfulness through life, and a shield against ills lowever it might go amiss and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for eading. I speak of it, of course, only as a worldly advantage, and not in the slightest degree as superseding or derogating from the higher office and surer and stronger panoply of religious principle; but as a taste, an instrument, and as a sort of pleasurable gratification. Give a man this taste and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making him a happy man, unless, in deed, you put into his hands a most perfect verse selection of books. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history -with the wisest, the wittiest-with the tenderest, the bravest characters that have adorned humanity. You make him a denizen of all nations-a contemporary of all ages. The world has been created for him. It is hardly possible but the character should take a higher and better tone from the constant habit of associating in thought with a class of thinkers, to say the least of it, above the average of humanity. It is norally impossible but that the manner should take a tinge of good breeding and civilization from having constantly before one's eyes the way in which the best bred and best informed men have talked and conducted themselves in their intercourse with each other. There s a gentle but perfectly irresistible coercion in the habit of reading, well directed over the whole tenor of a man's character and conduct, which is not less effectual because it is really the last thing he dreams of.

FRIGHTENING CHILDREN. - Nothing can be worse for a child than to be frightened. The effect of the scare is slow to recover from; it remains sometimes until maturity, as is shown by many instances of morbid sensitiveness and excessive nervousness. Not frequently fear is employed as a means of discipline. Children are controlled by being made to believe that something terrible will happen to them, and are punished by being shut up in dark rooms, or by being put in places they stand in dread of. No one, without vivid menory of his own childhood, can comprehend how entirely cruel such things are. We have often heard grown persons tell of the suffering they have endured, as children, under like circumstances, and count the irreparable injury which they are sure they then received. No parent, no nurse, capable of alarming the trained not to know the sense of fear, which, above everything else, is to be feared in their education both early and A PROBLEM.-Elina Burritt studied mathematics while working at an anvil.

One of his mental problems was this-'How many yards of cloth, three feet n width, cut into strips an inch wide, and allowing half an inch at each end of the lap, would it require to reach from the centre of the sun to the centre of the earth, and how much would it cost at a shilling a yard?" We hope our young readers will get an anvil and try this Kansas sets a beautiful example to some of our older States. She has ex-

nas a school fund of over \$1,000,000 and constantly increasing. THE next meeting of the Ohio State teachers will be held at Put-in-Bay, June 27, 1876, and will continue in ses-

Lended \$3,989,085 in school-houses, and

Doetical.

NORTHERN SNOW.

BY WILL WALLACE HARNEY. An exile to the pine and palm, I see the fur-winged summer brood, 'hrough azure depths of endless calm Above a nursling solitude

As sweet as that voluptuous South Where Antony gave the Roman world For Egypt's Cleopatra mouth. All things of sight and sound appear To breathe of nothing but content, As if unheeded, through the year,

And ample breadths of bloom unfurled,

The vagrant seasons came and went. Yet often, when I hear the rain, In fleece of vapor, whisper low, Like ghosts about the window-pane My heart would leap to see the snow,

To see beyonk the frozen meres, In chalk and crayon's black and white, The river hills, through atmospheres, Wind-blown, in dazzle points of light. The smothered roofs that lie below The little wreaths of thin blue smoke.

Where dodder holds handfuls of snow Above them on its mother oak. in smooth, white levels lies the croft; A mound of snow the box-wood shi Still sweet the trowels, white and soft,

In sloping curves and sweeping lines. Soft flutries! as a shadow blurs The page in passing, light and fleet; Like soft, warm faces wrapped in furs; Like faces passing on the street.

see them in the falling rain, Through all the years that lie between, like ghosts about the window-pane, Among the musk and evergreen. The boyhood's friends, the fair young wife Who watched with me so long ago,

As if across another life, Among the softly falling snow. While, grieving through the pine and palm The winds do chide uncounted hours, Vhose unspent summers fill the calm With soft, sweet utterances of flowers

-Harper's Magazine for February

Miscellaneous.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Cheerful View from a Canadian Stand Point [From the Toronto Globe.] The depression which has existed in ommercial and financial circles through-

out the United States for some time past appears to be gradually passing away, and the people are beginning to take a hopeful view of the business situation. The general belief of the mercantile public in New York undoubtedly is that the main causes of the crisis have been removed, and that a slow but permanent improvement may be anticipated. In the Western States business men are congratulating themselves upon the fact that trade is brisker there than elsewhere, and that, though the recent financial troubles dealt a heavy blow to to their industries, the effects are sapidly disappearing. The South is slowly but surely liquidating its outstanding liabilities. Its people are reported as, on the whole, contented and doing well, sectional and race animosities being sunk in a general desire to regain the position held by the Southern States in antebellum days. Cotton and tobacco are again being successfully and largely cultivated, and cotton factories are appearng in several of the Southern cities, where the raw material and labor may be cheaply obtained. The new lines of railroads which are being constructed in several districts are attracting settlers, and the growth of some of the towns in the Carolinas has given encouragement to the Southern heart. In Alabama and other States the rich and unexhausted ands have increased in value-an evidence that increased attention is being given to the cultivation of the land. That the Democratic party now controls the Lower House of Congress is, moreover, esteemed a favorable circumstance n the development of the South; and, ndeed, there can be little doubt that neasures adapted for the improvement

and utilizing of its vast natural resoures will be enacted ere long. In New England the progress toward brighter days has been retarded by strikes in several of the mills and manufactories, but as soon as they have been adjusted a comparatively brisk business will be done in some departments of trade. In Michigan lumbering operations are reported dull. Owing to the lack of snow, and a determination on the part of lumberers to curtail the supply, the production of the present season, according to the estimates of the trade journals, will not average one half that of former years. This state of affairs, while is disastrous to the employes, is regarded as a fortunate event for the future prosperity of the lumber interest. Although large stocks are on hand, an advance on all grades is expected to be placed on a paying basis. Such being

tions of the United States, it is quite probable that the people will find themselves doing a good business during the ensuing year, although with less profits than formerly. Nor are we without indications favorable change in the commercial affairs of this Dominion. Here, as in Michigan, the season has been unfavorable for log hauling, and lumbering operations have been curtailed. This fact will have a large tendency to ease the lumber market, which is still heavy, and, with a reduced supply and improved demand in the European and American markets, will come better prices, whereby relief will be afforded to the banks which have supported many of the lumbering firms during the recent dull times. The agricultural position of during the past few months at prices showing a tendency to high values. While other classes of the community are struggling through hard times, the farmers, who comprise the bulk of the population of this province, are unloubtedly in comfortable circumstances. The dull times have pressed most heavily on importers, manufacturers and dealers. Wherever there has been over-trading. financial trouble has followed, and the trader has been called upon to suffer for his folly; but whatever steady trade has been carried on, especially with the agricultural class, embarrassments arising from bad debts have been avoided. because, having well filled barns, they are well alle to pay for their purchases. Very few important failures have occurred in Toronto or the other cities in KING MESA'S PILLAR.

Montreal, and the mechanics and laboring men now idle will, no doubt, soon find employment at the manufacturing establishments, which, having been closed for some time, are resuming operations. An inquiry which was instituted lately as to the probable volume of imports for the spring trade shows a reduction of one-third of the amount received last year. This is in itself a favorable sign, for it augurs the adoption of a policy of eaution, which will result in relieving both importers and dealers from the incubus of dead stocks and consequent financial stringency. Another favorable feature is the amount of public work going on, including the Welland Canal enlargement and several railway undertakings. Money is plen-

more easy when spring opens. On bond they were a few months ago, and investments are advertised for. We look forward to a fair spring trade throughout eight centuries. In 1870 M. Clermontthe greater part of Ontario, and a slow Ganneau, attached to the French consulate at Jerusalem, heard something about a stone placed at the entrance of a small village near the Dead Sea, and covered with 'mysterious' characters. Attracted by those reports, he sent two and his mind not be absorbed by public intelligent Arabs with instructions to bring him an impression of the inscripaffairs, the visitor will find in him the tion, by using the same process as is employed in printing offices for obtaining proof of type in form, viz; to spread the types to tell it !- is the Peter Bennet a sheet of moisted paper on the letters, and by means of a brush to drive the pulp into the cavities. The operation net, a farmer, for his bill. "Little succeeded perfectly, as may be seen Aleck," as Alexander is minified by his from the impression which is exposed by the side of the pillar itself in the Louvre. But at the moment when Yacoub, one of the Arabs, was preparing to depart, he was attacked by the Bedouins and there was no real defense, But the old badly wounded; but his companion was farmer insisted that his lawyer should fortunate enough to get on his horse and "speak to the case." Mr. Stevens told escape with the greater part of the imhim that he ought to speak himself if he thought a speech could be made, and press. M. Clermont-Ganneau, some time after, sent another Arab with instrucwas surprised by the retort, "I will, if tions to copy by hand the inscription, and the man fulfilled his mission with great intelligence; the copy and sketch of the stone which he made are also

exhibited at the Louvre. Eventually,

Israelites, who left and returned to their

own country.' King Mesa took the

trouble, so to speak, of completing the

the somewhat obscure record of the

Bible, as, according to the inscription

of the stella the armies of Israel and

Judah were completely worsted and

dispersed: 'I, Mesa, seized the vessels

of Jehovah, which I dragged in the dust

before the idol of Chamos, etc. The

Moabite monarch records, moreover,

that he took possession of a large num-

ber of towns and territories belonging to

the Israelites, and that he put to death

7,000 men, women and children, etc.

These facts will give an idea of the value

of the monument, which, as previously

stated, bears the oldest inscription that

has yet been deciphered. That on the

sarcophagus of Echmounazar had hith-

which he speaks is older by four cen-

There remains to describe how

Clermont Ganneau succeeding in pro-

curing the original of the inscription.

He organized for that purpose a real ex-

pedition, composed of bold and enter-

prising men, to whom he paid in ad-

vauce one-half of an important sum in

gold, which was to be the reward of their

services. Unfortunately the Bedouins,

who, without knowing the origin of the

stone, attributed to it the magic virtue

of a talisman, broke up the pillar with

a hammer and shared the fragments

among themselves. With immense dif-

ficulty the pieces were successively pur-

chased and joined together, and missing

portions being replaced by blackened

plaster. The monument is, therefore,

integrally restored by means of the orig-

inal inscription and by the aid of the

rubbings first taken. The text is in

Archaic Phonician characters, the most

ancient alphabetical words known in

Phoenices primi, famæ si creditur nus

On that point the objection may be

made that inscriptions more ancient

than that of the stella of Mesa exist,

and among others that of the Obelisk of

Luxor; next, a fragment of an Assyrian

nscription in coneiforcu characters

found on several bricks at Nineveh and

Babylon. Egyption horizontal and ver-

tical ones are to be seen on the ruins of

the great tempie of Phile, which are

assuredly anterior to that of King Mesa,

but they have, however, all remained

undecipherable. The reason is, that

Champollion and the works of so many

Orientalists, the sacred hieroglyphics of

Egypt will remain eternally a secret.

Generations will pass away; they may

icse themselves in contemplating the

hieratic figures engraved on the gates of

the temple of Karnak, but the priests,

who were alone initiated, have taken

ent day the Abyssians of upper Egypt

are accustomed to tattoo the same mys-

terious marks on their cheeks without

knowing the signification of them. All

that they can say is that the custom has

been perpetuated for centuries. The

National library in Paris possessess an

Egyptian hieratic inscription on a papy-

mus twenty five feet long, and dating

from the time of the Pharaohs. Who

has been able to decipher it? There

was also at Jerusalem the familiar

Hebrew, greatly resembling the Phoni-

can, and the sacred or rabbinic language,

which differs essentially from the other."

the secret with them. Even in the pres-

suram radibus vocem signare figuris

history, according to Lucan:

Bobby Toombs won't be too hard on me." Mr. Toombs promised, and Peter Bennet began: "Gentlemen of the jury, I ain't no lawyer and no doctor, and you ain't, the same enthusiastic functionary sucnuther. And if we farmers don't stick together, these here lawyers and doctors | ceeded in translating the famous inwill get the advantage of us, I ain't no scription. objections to lawyers and doctors in their place, and some is clever men, but they ain't farmers, gentlemen of the jury. Now this Dr. Royston was a new doctor, and I sent for him to come to doctor my wife's sore leg. And he did, and put some salve truck on it and some rags, but never done it a bit of good, gentlemen of the jury. I don't believe he's no doctor, no way. There's doctors as I know is doctors, sure enough, but this ain't no doctor at all."

Western fellow traders. Nevertheless,

there are signs of renewed activity in

tiful at the banks, and will become stil

and mortgage the rates are less than

but steady progress toward a new cycle

of great prosperity and advancement.

PETER BENNET'S CASE.

If Mr. Stephens should be at home

best and most prolific anecdotist of the

One story-alas that he can not sit in

speech. A Dr. Royston, doubtless

most excellent man, had sued Mr. Ben

friends, told his client, Peter B., that

the case of service and its value were

proved against him in legal form, and

This was evidently telling, and Dr. Royston put in with, "Look at my diploma, and see if I am not a doctor." "His diploma!" said the new-fledged orator, with great contempt, "That

ain't nothin', for no piece of paper ever made a doctor yet." "Ask my patients," shouted the now furious physician. This was the conventional straw that seemed to break the back of the orator's patience. "Ask your patients." he said. in slow and mournful deliberation. "Ask your patients! WHY, THEY'RE ALL DEAD." Then, in rapid declamation, he named case after case, well known, but mostly among the negro servants, of his neighbors, where his opponent had treated them and their owners buried them, and continued: "Ask your patients! Why, I would have to seek them in the lonesome churchvard, and rap on the silent tomb to get answers from the dead. You know they can't say nothin' to this case, for you've killed them all!" The applause closed the speech, and the

Cleveland, in Harper's Magazine for THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

Springfield (Mass) Dispatch to N. Y. Herald.

condition again this afternoon, not by

another bank burglar, but by the arrival

in town, in charge of officers, of a noto-

rious burglar named Stevens, who has

Northampton was put in a feverish

defendant had his case.-Henry W.

been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the bank burglary last week. A large crowd had gathered at the depot on the strength of a rumor that he was coming, but were disappointed, the officers taking him off the smoking car and quietly walking him uptown, while the Northampton officer, just for a ruse. kept his team at the other end of the depot, where the crowd waited in vain. Whether he is one of the gang, and what evidence has been obtained against the state of trade in the principal sechim, are all matters of guess-work yet, as the officers are very reticent on the subject. It is recalled with considerable interest by persons in this city to day that the peripatetic advent preacher, Elder Lutz, who has been holding forth in this city, and over the river in West Springfield, this winter, told his people two or three weeks ago that there was going to be a robbery hereabouts. He was not sure it would be in this city. but Springfield or some town in the vicity was doorned. The ground on which he based his prediction was that he had seen in town several professional gentlemen with whom he was acquainted in those remote days, when, tradition says, he was "one of the b'hoys" himself, and Ontario is most tavorable. The crops about without a job and a big one, on or sacred, for the use of priests, who available for displays and spectacular young, is fitted for the position. Child- have been abundant, and have realized hand. It is not impossible that the alone possessed the key, and the vulgar effects bringing some of the gang to justice, thereby gaining honor and ducats and earning the gratitude of the community. Among the persons who supposed they had lost their all and are now happily disappointed to find they did not, through the negligence of the burglars. is Mr. W. E. Thayer, a merchant and cutlery manufacturer, of Williamsburg, just above Northampton. On going to the bank to-day to confer with the officials with reference to the best mode of recovering his securities, he discovered that his box was not in the new safe that the burglars rifled, but all secure in the old safe. The box contained also the bonds owned by his three oldest children, an inheritance from their mother. Thayer's first wife. It is said that the whole amount thus missed by Ontario. In Montreal and throughout | the cracksmen was about \$50,000. It is the Province of Quebec the prospect is estimated that the pile of bonds lost by not so favorable, for the Lower Cana- Richmond Kingman, of Cummington dians have suffered more than their amounted to \$150,000.

An Interview With One of Those Called-The Mean he Oldest Deciphered Inscription in the World. ing of the Council and the Questions Upon Which The following interesting article i from Galignani's Messenger, Paris: In view of the fact that the Rev. Sam-"This famous stella has now been uel Wolcott, D. D. of this city had been placed for public inspection in that chosen as one of the advisory Congregapart of the Louvre, which is set apart tional council to confer with Plymouth for Hebrew antiquities. It bears the church, Brooklyn, on certain points reoldest description in the world as yet garding its action relative to the great deciphered, and is a historical monuscandal, a Leader reporter called on that ment without rival, contemporaneous gentleman yesterday afternoon to learn with the Bible, dating back 900 years his views and possible action in the before the Christian era. The pillar is matter. The Reverend gentleman courof black basalt, having almost the same teously received his caller, and expressed form as the tables of the decalogue. It himself as willing to throw what little measures forty inches in height, twentylight he could on the subject. eight in width, and fourteen in thick-Reporter-One of the first points of ness, and for 2,800 years has remained interest in the minds of the people is as in the same position in the country of to what power the council has in the the Moabites, on the shores of the Dead matter, and how far it can seek light on Sea, at the spot, as it is supposed, where the question of Mr. Beecher's guilt or the frontier of the territory joined that of the tribe of Reuben. The column of Mesa was not buried. It had remained erect in the full light of day for twenty-

Dr. Wolcott-To properly understand that point it will first be necessary to explain somewhat as to the status and power of the council. Plymouth Church has selected one hundred and seventy Congregational churches, from all sections of the country, east and west, by pastor and delegate. In all there will be about three hundred and forty of these church representatives, besides twenty ministers who are not in charge, several of whom are Presidents of colleges or professors in theological seminaries. This will make about three hundred and sixty members of the council, provided they all decide to attend. The questions to be submitted to them are simply of church rules and their administration, with the single exception of the issue with Mrs. Moulton as to who is responsible for the failure of the mutual council, and that of itself is a technical question. Reporter-Then you cannot go into the direct question of Mr. Beecher's guilt or innocence? Dr. Wolcott-There can be nothing

> a member of the church would be justified in remaining away from the church services through a belief of the pastor's guilt. The letter missive which has been

issued to the churches assumes that the

pastor and church are right, but that

which will trench on this point, unless

incidentally in a question as to whether

they may be mistaken as to their church rules, and it is on these points they de-"It refers to King Mesa, the chief of sire to be advised the Moabites, spoken of in the Second Reporter-Can the question of guilt Kings. iii, 4. He was a tributary of the be touched on indirectly? monarch of Israel and paid each year Dr. Wolcott-The letter missive is, in the almost inconceivable tribute of itself, the chart of the council. Our 100,000 lambs and as many rams. Mesa churches, while they believe in fellowresolved to rid himself of the heavy ship and advice, are jealous of any enburden and declared war against the croachment or dictation. It would be King of Israel; the latter aided by the very unbecoming if the council should sovereign of Judah, fought the Moabites give its advice on points on which its and compelled their chief to take refuge indement was not asked. If the quesin the last fortress which remained to tions in the letter missive cannot be him. Mesa, perceiving that his cause satisfactorily answered without investiwas lost, sacrificed on the ramparts his gation, to that extent investigation oldest son to propriate the god Chamos. would be proper. Or they might say The Bible, which relates the fact, adds; that the questions before them could not 'Great indignation prevailed among the adequately be answered without the

> Reporter-In that case what steps have to be taken? Dr. Wolcott-No steps. If they should so state there would simply be the moral

examination of questions which were not

Reporter - And further proceedings would be left to Plymouth Church itself Dr. Wolcott-In any event Plymouth Church would be left to decide for itself. The council could only offer sugpestions and counsel.

Reporter-Do you think that thos invited will generally respond? Dr. Wolcott-I cannot say. I have

conferred with no one. They will have to decide whether the result likely to be secured by the council will warrant their giving the time to attend it. For myerto held the first rank, but the one of self I am undecided. My attendance is engagements. As to the great question which is not

to be before the council, but which is before the public, the Reverend gentleman gave no intimation of his position, and the reporter did not feel at liberty to ask him his private opinion.

THE Presidential campaign will be one of the most active in our history. Democracy will not relinquish its foothold upon the House of Representatives, much less its hopes of natural control, without a desperate struggle. Every to overthrow the Republican party. The stake is a grand one-no less than the nation itself-and to secure it Demoeracy will marshal, in battle array, every element and shade of opposition Republicans must be wide awake to the nature and necessities of the conflict. Clubs must be organized; the local pa per must be made a power for good: the a glorious victory for the cause of Justice and Union. Republicanism saved the nation from overthrow; Republicanism

THE Kiralfys are to have a Centennia theater at Philadelphia, to cost between \$400,000 and \$500,000, and judging from a description of it in the Herald it will be the completest establishment in the country. The stage will be one of the largest in the city, and beneath will be a large pit for machinery. No flats or grooves will be used, the scenery all being drops, the wings folding back with almost all the eastern nations there | against the walls, so that the whole were two sorts of writings, the hieratic | width and height of the stage will be

Ex Gov. DINGLEY, of Maine, will resume the editorial chair. It's better to write than be Governor

WHEN a man is willing to pass for what he is he makes a good beginning for manhood. ONE of the new French Senators is

THREE BUTTONED gloves, are stylish for gentlemen. And yet people talk of

Adam. He isn't the first man in France.

"TITCHBORNE in baby clothes" is the latest euphemism of Jimmy Blanchard. A Mr. WHEELS has re-tired to the

shades of a New Jersey penitentiary.

Wages are ten cents a day in China A waste of "t"-Putting it in depot.

JEFFERSONIAN Steam Printing Office

THOSE who recognize the magic power of printers' ink, (and all successful business men do,) are informed that we have reflicted our office, which is now furnished with the latest and most beautiful styles of type, Taylor Mammoth Drum Cylinder, Nonparell Itali Medium and Gordon (latest improved) Present un by steam, under the supervision of an experienced and careful foreman, and together with our low rents added to the fact that we use steam power, gives us a great advantage

ise steam power, gives us a great advantage over city offices. Call and examine our work Fine Job Work a Specialty.

NO. 40.

MR. BEECHER'S COUNCIL.

A SOLDIER OF THE FIRST NAPOLEON. One of the Northampton's "charac-

ters" is John Franzen, of Florence, a

soldier under Napoleon. Born in Mon-

treal, in the county or district of Cob-

lentz, on the Rhine, March 22, 1870, John, or "Jean," as he calls himself, attained manhood in season to be in the wars of the first Napoleon, In 1810 he enlisted in the Twenty-first Regiment of Lancers, and was at once put in active service. He was, by being a "Lancer," always among the foremost of the army; and after the taking of Moseow he says that his regiment had gone far on beyond it, and when they were ordered back by tidings of the burning of that city; and graphically enough, in his broken French, German and English, will he describe the fearful scenes of that conflagration. Once, when he was on picket duty one bitter cold night, and had gone a little off his beat to gain the shelter of a tree, a horseman came riding up whom he at first thought was a Cossack and threatened to shoot, but who gave him the countersign. The strange horseman questioned him about being off his beat, warned him of the day that might come of it, and finally made himself known as the Emperor himself. Franzen was told that if any officer had thus found him off his post, he would have been shot. It was the same night, and on the same line, that occurred the incident, now historic, of Napoleon finding one poor picket overcome with cold and quite asleep; of his taking his musket and mounting guard on the sleeping soldier's beat; and telling him, when he waked and wished his musket that he could have it when he woke up. Franzen venerates the "Little Corporal." He was at the terrible battle of Leipsic, and most vividly recalls its horrors-the immense number of the slain, the burning of the villages and the corpses with them, the piling up by the soldiers of the bodies of their dead comrades as a wall between them, and the sickening stench of the conflagration. Out of the 264 men in Frenzen's company that set out for Russia, only eight returned alive. When the great Powers readjusted the boundary lines after Napoleon was conquered, his district was set off to Prussia, and for two years he served in the Prussian army at Berlin. Finally his regiment was ordered out 'o Bayaria, and, finding himself gion of his old home, Franzen improved the opportunity and took "French leave" of the army literally. He was born of a race of blacksmiths, and has always followed that calling. In 1841 he came to this country with his family. spent two years at Albany, then came to Leeds-called "Musgrave's Hollow" at that time-and has lived in Leeds, Chicopee and Florence ever since. He is now living with Peter Dietrick, the husband of the eldest of his twelve children. ten of whom are still living. He is of medium size, strongly built, and as vigorous and muscular as many a score of

again, and tell how fields were won. "KNOW THY OPPORTUNITY."

years younger, and bids fair to reach his

Centennial year. Nothing pleases him

better than to fight his battles over

The grim monster, Death, was stealthily approaching. I could almost feel his het, flery breath upon my forehead. My faithless goddess, Hygeia, had utterly deserted me. Only now and then would Morpheus befriend me, but on this suspicious day, he had deigned to moisten my evelids with heavenly ambrosis, and I slept. As I slept, behold I had a dream! I thought that I was roaming upon foreign soil whither my physician had sent me to recover my health. I was in a great metropolis-one of the grand marts of the world. In one of my strolls I chanced to meet a man who had in his hand a handsomely bound quite doubtful on account of my other | volume, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," and who said that he was an agent for the sale of the book. The title was such a novel one that I was impelled to give the work a casual notice. As I hastily glanced over its pages, I observed that it contained treatises not commonly found in medical works. But I had too many times been hoaxed by appearances, and I determined that I would have nothing to do with it. A voice within me, like a faithful mentor, said: "Know thy opportunity; in that book is thy salvation!" I began reasoning with myself. Although means available will be brought to bear | doubtful and distrustful, yet I put forth my hand to take the book, and, lo! the agent was gone! I was miserable. In my agony I awoke, Great drops of perspiration were upon my brow. B. my bedside was a friend who had called during my slumber to see me. Said my friend, "I have brought with me a book, just published, which I thought might interest you" One glance at the work. people should be enlightened, and no and I was assured that it was "The stone should be left unturned to secure | People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" by Dr R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Surely, this was the veritably book which I had seen in my dreams. My friend loaned me the work, and every day, as my strength permitted, I perused its pages. Although it contained very interesting treatises on Biology, Cerebral Physology, Human Temperaments, Nursing of the Sick, etc., yet, being an invalid, I was most interested

in the subjects of Diseases and Remedies I believed that I had a liver affection. and yet more than one medical attendant had pronounced mydisease consumption, and that I would fall with the autumn leaves. In that book I found my symptoms perfectly portrayed. I was then confident that I had not deceived myself. I reasoned thus: "A man who can so truthfully deplet my feelings, and apparently understands the consti tutional tendencies, must know just what my physical system demands. will trust my case with Dr. Pierce. I will take his Golden Medical Discovery as recommended for my disease." The result is, that after having perseveringly followed his prescribed treatment, I once again enjoyed the blessings of health. Therefore I would say to the afflicted, "Know thy opportunity," and take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

As spring approaches the Black Hills excitement begins to sprout anew.

IRON and coal industries of Virginia are growing rapidly. EVERY old maid can boast

beaus, but they are elbows. Gozp bend necklaces promise to le